## SDM COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Dhavalagiri, Dharwad-580002, Karnataka State, India.

Email: cse.sdmcet@gmail.com

## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

# A Report on

## **DBMS – Minor Assignment**

COURSE CODE: 22UCSC501
COURSE TITLE: Database Management System
SEMESTER: 5 DIVISION: A
COURSE TEACHER: Dr. U P Kulkarni



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Submitted By

Mr. Venkatesh Rao S USN: 2SD23CS411



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#### **Minor Work:**

<u>A1</u>:Write a C program to study all file operations related SYSTEM CALLS supported by UNIX OS and C libraries for file operations.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <errno.h>
#define FILENAME "dbms.txt"
#define BUFFER_SIZE 100
int main() {
  int fd; // File descriptor
  char text[] = "Hello, this is a test file.\n"; // Data to write to the file
  char buffer[BUFFER_SIZE]; // Buffer to hold read data
  // 1. Create and open a file for writing
  fd = open(FILENAME, O_CREAT | O_WRONLY | O_TRUNC);
  if (fd == -1) {
     perror("Error opening file for writing");
     return EXIT_FAILURE;
  printf("File '%s' created successfully.\n", FILENAME);
  // 2. Write to the file
  if (write(fd, text, strlen(text)) == -1) {
     perror("Error writing to file");
     close(fd);
     return EXIT_FAILURE;
  printf("Data written to file successfully.\n");
  // 3. Close the file
  if (close(fd) == -1) {
     perror("Error closing file after writing");
     return EXIT_FAILURE;
  printf("File closed successfully after writing.\n");
```

```
// 4. Open the file for reading
  fd = open(FILENAME, O_RDONLY);
  if (fd == -1) {
     perror("Error opening file for reading");
     return EXIT FAILURE;
  printf("File '%s' opened for reading.\n", FILENAME);
  // 5. Read from the file
  ssize_t bytesRead = read(fd, buffer, sizeof(buffer) - 1);
  if (bytesRead == -1) {
     perror("Error reading from file");
     close(fd);
     return EXIT_FAILURE;
  buffer[bytesRead] = \\0'; // Null-terminate the buffer
  printf("Data read from file: %s", buffer);
  // 6. Close the file after reading
  if (close(fd) == -1) {
     perror("Error closing file after reading");
     return EXIT FAILURE;
  printf("File closed successfully after reading.\n");
  // 7. Delete the file
  if (remove(FILENAME) == 0) {
     printf("File '%s' deleted successfully.\n", FILENAME);
  } else {
     perror("Error deleting file");
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
Output:
PS C:\Users\ABDULBASITH-HOME> cd "c:\Users\ABDULBASITH-HOME\Documents\"; if ($?) {
       gcc dbmsA1.c -o dbmsA1 } ; if ($?) { .\dbmsA1 }
File 'dbms.txt' created successfully.
Data written to file successfully.
File closed successfully after writing.
File 'dbms.txt' opened for reading.
Data read from file: Hello, this is a test file.
File closed successfully after reading.
File 'dbms.txt' deleted successfully.
PS C:\Users\ABDULBASITH-HOME\Documents>
```

A2:Write a C program to demonstrate indexing and associated operations.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sqlca.h>
EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA;
int main() {
  // Connect to the database
  //EXEC SQL CONNECT :username IDENTIFIED BY :password;
  EXEC SQL CONNECT: 22cs001 IDENTIFIED BY:a;
  if (sqlca.sqlcode != 0) {
    printf("Error connecting to the database: %d\n", sqlca.sqlcode);
    return 1:
  printf("Connected to the database.\n");
  // Create a table
  EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE "CREATE TABLE employees (emp_id NUMBER PRIMARY
      KEY, emp_name VARCHAR2(50), emp_dept VARCHAR2(30), emp_salary NUMBER)";
  if (sqlca.sqlcode != 0) {
    printf("Error creating table: %d\n", sqlca.sqlcode);
    return 1;
  printf("Table created successfully.\n");
  // Insert data
  EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE "INSERT INTO employees (emp_id, emp_name, emp_dept,
      emp_salary) VALUES (101, 'AbdulBasith', 'HR', 50000)";
  if (sqlca.sqlcode != 0) {
    printf("Error inserting data: %d\n", sqlca.sqlcode);
    return 1;
  printf("Data inserted successfully.\n");
  // Create an index
  EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE "CREATE INDEX emp_dept_idx ON employees(emp_dept)";
  if (sqlca.sqlcode != 0) {
    printf("Error creating index: %d\n", sqlca.sqlcode);
    return 1:
  printf("Index created successfully.\n");
```

```
// Query the data (with index)
 EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE "SELECT * FROM employees WHERE emp_dept = 'HR'";
  if (sqlca.sqlcode != 0) {
    printf("Error querying data: %d\n", sqlca.sqlcode);
    return 1;
  }
  // Drop the index
 EXEC SQL EXECUTE IMMEDIATE "DROP INDEX emp_dept_idx";
  if (sqlca.sqlcode != 0) {
    printf("Error dropping index: %d\n", sqlca.sqlcode);
    return 1;
  printf("Index dropped successfully.\n");
  // Commit and disconnect
 EXEC SQL COMMIT WORK;
  EXEC SQL DISCONNECT;
  printf("Disconnected from the database.\n");
  return 0;
}
```

## Indexing with only SQL commands:

```
/*Create a table*/
Create table employee
      empno integer not null
      constraint EMPLOYEE_PK_VIOLATION
      primary key,
      empname char(20) not null,
      sex char(1) not null
      Constraint EMPLOYEE_SEX_VIOLATION
      check (sex in ('m', 'f')),
      phone integer null,
      dob date default '01-jan-1901' not null
);
/*Insert data into table*/
Insert into employee values(&eno,&ename,&sex,&phone,&dob);
/*Create a Index on sex*/
Create INDEX empsex_index on employee(sex);
/*Query the data*/
Select * From employee where sex= 'm';
/*View the query execution plan*/
EXPLAIN PLAN FOR
SELECT * FROM employeesWHERE sex = 'm';
SELECT * FROM table(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);
Output:
SQL> Create INDEX empsex_index on employee(sex);
      Index created.
SQL> select * from employee where sex='m';
```

EMPNO EMPNAME	S	PHONE	DOB		
1 abdulbasith	m	9035789789	05-MAY-03		
2 bhanu		4165			
3 abhishek		897			
4 joy		732	18-AUG-05		
5 pratham	m				
6 lalit		7896			
7 akhil		135			
8 sagar		5285			
9 chinmay		45625			
SQL> Explain plan for					
2 select * from employee where sex='m';					
Explained.					
SQL> SELECT * FROM table(DBMS_XPLAN.DISPLAY);					
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT					
Plan hash value: 4021620938					
Id   Operation	Name	Rows   B	ytes   Cost (%CPU)  Time		
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT					
0   SELECT STATEMEN   00:00:01		(			
1   TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID  EMPLOYEE   6   228   2 (0)   00:00:01					
* 2   INDEX RANGE SC   00:00:01	AN	EMPSEX_I	NDEX   6     1 (0)		
PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT					
Predicate Information (identified by operation id):					
2 - access("SEX"='m')					
14 rows selected.					

A3: Write a Java program to access the given excel file with known file format.

```
package dbms123;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.util.Iterator;
import org.apache.poi.xssf.usermodel.XSSFSheet;
import org.apache.poi.xssf.usermodel.XSSFWorkbook;
import org.apache.poi.ss.usermodel.Cell;
import org.apache.poi.ss.usermodel.Row;
public class ReadExcel {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
     try {
       FileInputStream file = new FileInputStream(new File("input.xlsx"));
       XSSFWorkbook workbook = new XSSFWorkbook(file);
       XSSFSheet sheet = workbook.getSheetAt(0);
       Iterator<Row> rowIterator = sheet.iterator();
       while (rowIterator.hasNext()) {
          Row row = rowIterator.next();
          Iterator<Cell> cellIterator = row.cellIterator();
          while (cellIterator.hasNext()) {
            Cell cell = cellIterator.next();
            switch (cell.getCellType()) {
               case NUMERIC:
                 System.out.print(cell.getNumericCellValue() + "\t");
                 break;
               case STRING:
                 System.out.print(cell.getStringCellValue() + "\t");
                 break;
               default:
                 System.out.print("Unknown type\t");
                 break:
            }
          System.out.println("");
       file.close();
       workbook.close();
     } catch (Exception e) {
       e.printStackTrace();
```